

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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U.S.-EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS VIEWED

HK150615 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 7

["Special Commentary" by Chen Baosen of the American Affairs Research Institute Under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "U.S.-European Economic Relations as Seen From the Williamsburg Conference"]

[Text] [Abstract] In order to free themselves from the economic crisis and sustain the recovery, the United States and its Western allies need to support each other, but some insuperable contradictions also exist between them. At the Williamsburg summit, though some compromises were made, no substantive progress was made in working out uniform policies, and strife, open and veiled, will inevitably continue.

[end abstract]

The Western world, headed by the United States, is struggling to shake off the most serious economic crisis since the 1930's. In order to revive the economy, Western nations have frequently held talks. The seven-nation summit recently held in Williamsburg was designed to coordinate actions for tiding over difficulties and reviving the capitalist economy. In fact, however, the meeting became a bout of wrestling in both overt and covert ways, with the participants having different ideas and objectives in their minds. Thus, the meeting showed a delicate situation of both unity and struggle between the participants.

Interdependent in the Same Storm-Tossed Boat

President Reagan has described the current plight of Western nations as that of fellow sufferers in the same storm-tossed boat. Indeed, in the current plight, the economic interests of Western nations are interdependent. This is reflected in the following points:

1. The recovery of the Western allies has to depend on that of the United States. At present, the United States is still the mainstay of the Western economy, with its output value accounting for 24 percent of the world total and the volume of its import and export trade accounting for 12 percent. On the other hand, 7 percent of Western European exports and 25 percent of Japanese exports are directed at the United States. Two-thirds of world foreign exchange reserves are based on the dollar. On the European money market, three-quarters of the loans are issued in the dollar. Therefore the fluctuation of the U.S. economy is the greatest weight affecting the swing of the balance of the Western economy. All Western nations are eagerly expecting a sustained recovery in the United States, because it will function as a locomotive leading the Western economy as a whole.
2. The recovery of the U.S. economy must also depend on the situation of the allies. Since the end of World War II, the dependence of the U.S. economy on foreign markets has become heavier. At present, over 20 percent of its industrial products are exported. In manufacturing industries, one out of every six workers is engaged in export-oriented processing. In America, one out of every five acres of farmland is used to plant crops for export. American multinational companies are widely spread throughout Europe and Asia, with one-third of their profits stemming from exports and overseas investments. If a long-term recession exists in the economies of other allied nations, it is also hard to expect a recovery of exports of industrial and agricultural products and of enterprises' profits in the United States. Recession in other Western economies will show resistance to the economic recovery in the United States.
3. In order to properly handle the Western world's economic relations with the Third World and the Soviet bloc, the Western allies must also coordinate their actions so as to achieve satisfactory results in overcoming the crisis.

In particular, the United States is the primary creditor of various Latin American countries which are now bogged down in an international debt crisis. The top 9 American banks have issued total loans amounting to 130 percent of their own capital. Once the debtor nations lose their solvency, American banks will be the first to suffer. However, it is still difficult for Uncle Sam alone to give so many poor nations a shot in the arm. He needs the cooperation of other industrially developed nations so that financial resources may converge to meet pressing needs.

#### Big Fish Vie in Shallow Waters

Economic and political developments in various capitalist countries are uneven. The balance of economic strength between them has greatly changed. Fierce rivalry for markets, raw materials, targets of investment, and dominance in financial affairs has long occurred between Western nations. During the world economic crisis, various contradictions have sharpened. The struggle is prominently reflected in the following fields:

1. The struggle over the division of markets. The worldwide economic crisis has narrowed markets to an unprecedented extent. The volume of international trade declined by \$30 billion in 1981 and continued to fall by \$80 billion in 1982. However, production capacity in capitalist countries has greatly swollen. This has led to the contradiction: Big fish are confined in shallow waters. The aggravation of trade wars amid the economic crisis is an inevitable trend. The deeper the crisis, the fiercer the contention will become. Protectionism has been reflected not only in tariff barriers, but also in nontariff barriers under all sorts of pretexts. Since last year, Western nations have first fought steel wars and chocolate wars, and then butter wars and wheat wars. So-called free trade has in fact become a practice of practicing free trade in your market and protectionism in my market and of conducting free trade in one's strong products and protectionism in one's weak products. Because the United States has the lead in advanced technology, it does its utmost to oppose government subsidies for the development of industries with sophisticated technology in Japan and France. However, the United States has taken various protectionist measures to deal with imports of sugar, dairy products, steel products, automobiles, and textiles, and boost its exports of farm products and those of the shipping industry.

2. The struggle for dominance in world currency. In 1973, a floating exchange rate system replaced the disintegrated system of fixed exchange rates. The original projection was that with the adoption of the new floating system, central banks would not have to be committed to protect the exchange rate of the dollar, so that they might implement an independent monetary policy. But practice over the past decade has proved little efficiency. Because the dollar still plays a major role in international payments and monetary transactions, Western nations cannot completely free themselves from the influence of the dollar. In particular, in the crisis, the changes in exchange rates of the dollar and the movement of dollars between Europe and the United States, because of the changes in interest rates, have greatly influenced the economic recovery in Europe.

For example, after the fall in oil prices, European nations such as France and Italy expected that they would be relieved from economic burdens to some extent. However, because they have to pay for imported oil with dollars, the appreciation of the U.S. currency has simply cost them the money they had expected to save. France felt aggrieved at this and angrily reproved "dollar dictatorship." Other European nations also share the same feeling.



3. Disputes over economic relations with the Soviet bloc. Due to different strategic positions, geographic circumstances, and economic interests, the United States has a different policy toward economic relations with the Soviet Union compared to that upheld by its Western allies, especially those in Western Europe. The policy difference has often caused internal strife in the Western alliance. Suffering from the shortage of energy and the unstable situation in the Middle East, Western Europe found that it could gain some economic benefit if a new energy pipeline was built from the Soviet Union, and this would also do something good for mitigating the current crisis and unemployment. However, the United States fears that the Soviet Union will bring Western Europe under its control by means of energy supply, and split relations between Western Europe and the United States by luring the former with economic benefits. That is the reason for last year's fierce dispute between Western Europe and the United States over the pipeline. At present, the United States is considering revising the law governing export controls for the purpose of allowing the United States to unilaterally add more items to the embargo list of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control and to inflict punishment upon overseas branches of American companies that violate the law. This extraterritorial practice has met with opposition from Western European governments.

#### Different Ways to Free Oneself From the Crisis

Leaders of Western governments came to power against different backgrounds and they represent different political forces and pursue different economic policies. On the other hand, economic crisis in various countries vary in depth and are in different stages. Therefore, great differences exist in the diagnosis of the prescriptions for the crises from one government to another. France and the United States represent the two extremes. Other governments show variations in between.

The U.S. Government holds that the root cause of the crisis lies in the large size of previous U.S. Governments and their policies of high taxes and excessive money supply. The painful recession, though a result of the four-point plan for economic recovery, is the only way to bring the economy under control. Now, inflation has been basically brought under control and recovery is in the offing. But the revival of inflation remains the primary enemy of sustained economic growth, and protectionism is the main obstacle to recovery.

Western Europeans represented by current French leaders and former West German Chancellor Schmidt contend that the source of the current crisis lies with the disintegration of the world monetary order established at the Bretton Woods Conference. The United States must bear major responsibility for this, because this is a consequence of the excessive swelling of the dollar. As they see it, the greatest obstacle to the fledgling economic recovery lies in the high interest rates in the United States, which cause outflows of money from other countries and the dollar's upward momentum. Under the influence of the high interest rates in the United States, interest rates in other countries are forced to stand at a high level. Violent fluctuations of exchange rates and high interest rates have adversely influenced investments and the balance of trade and foreign exchange movement. The root which lies more deeply is the huge budget deficit in the United States. This has grabbed a large part of net savings from the private sector and put up interest rates to a long-standing high level. Other nations have paid a high cost for the U.S. budget deficit. If the United States is willing to lead the world economy to recovery, it must first solve its own deficit problem.

Hence, different prescriptions for curing the economic disease have been adopted.

After taking power, the French Socialist Party once tried to independently pursue an inflationary policy in order to stimulate economic growth. After the policy encountered a setback, the French socialists drew this conclusion: The Western world shares a common fate. Without overall cooperation under the leadership of the United States, it is impossible for a nation to overcome the crisis by its own efforts. France holds that a pressing matter of the moment is to reestablish an international monetary order and to stabilize exchange rates through government intervention. This is more important than opposing protectionism.

The United States holds that the recovery of the world economy should depend on the market principle. Therefore, the pressing matter of the moment is not to step up government intervention but to promote international free trade, to oppose protectionism, and to hold down inflation. It does not agree to intervening in foreign exchange markets, because it holds that stable exchange rates should be based on low inflation rates in all countries. The United States also defends its huge deficit and high interest rates, saying that these factors do not influence the recovery of the U.S. economy and the world economy as a whole.

All kinds of high-level meetings in the Western world held recently have generally taken the position of the United States as their keynotes, with some compromises being attached.

Success Or Failure? Joyful or Worried?

The Williamsburg summit has drawn attention from all concerned. One of the reasons is that many people hoped that government leaders would make compromises, iron out differences, and coordinate actions at the summit so as to provide a strong impetus for the overall improvement of the Western economy. Then what result did the summit actually achieve?

In terms of making compromises and preventing the aggravation of conflicts, the meeting has indeed achieved some successes. Dispute over the sensitive issue of East-West trade was avoided. The United States also made some concessions in the final declaration, conceding that it is necessary to lower interest rates and to lessen the structural deficit, and expressing its willingness to intervene in foreign exchange markets when people generally hold that is necessary. Although France made strong criticism of the United States, it did not exceed the brink of maintaining the unity of the Western world.

However, no substantive progress was made at the meeting in drawing up a uniform policy to give an impetus to the overall improvement of the Western economy. This is because the Reagan administration's attitude toward the recovery of the Western economy is that "when I become better-off, you will naturally benefit." So it evades committing itself to coordinating actions of all concerned and to mutual support. On this point, a commentary carried by THE WASHINGTON POST said: "A new-style economy has been created in the world over the past 20 years..., it cannot be controlled with conventional methods by any single country .... people have not yet conjured up any method that is effective in managing and guiding the economy." It seems that no one can work out a convincing method within the framework of capitalism.

The economic summit was held against the background in which Western nations have achieved certain results in controlling inflation and initial recovery has appeared in the United States, Britain, and West Germany. This enabled the participants to paint a hopeful and cheerful picture for the future. However, the final declaration, which is short of concrete measures, cannot remove misgivings about the prospects of recovery from people's minds.

Taking as an example the United States' huge deficit and high interest rates -- major obstacles to the economic recovery in the Western world -- even Americans concede that, according to the current policy of the Reagan administration, even though the economy is able to grow unceasingly, the United States will still eventually meet with a deficit as huge as over \$200 billion. Under these circumstances, how can the interest rates be lowered? How can a sustained economic recovery be guaranteed?

The Williamsburg economic recovery declaration failed to bring any gratifying news to the 34 million jobless people in the Western world, who are the most miserable victims of the economic crisis. The declaration did show concern for developing nations, which are heavily burdened in the recession, but this lip service will bring no real benefit. The consultations between Western leaders, highlighted by the Williamsburg summit, have reached a temporary consensus, but the source of contradictions has not been removed and the contention between Western nations will continue to develop.

#### UN EXTENDS MANDATE OF UN FORCES IN CYPRUS

OW160200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution today extending the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus for further six months until December 15, 1983.

Under the resolution, the Security Council also reaffirmed its support of the ten-point agreement for the resumption of the intercommunal talks which was worked out at the high-level meeting on May 18-19, 1979 in Nicosia under the auspices of the UN secretary-general.

The council urged the parties concerned to pursue these talks in a continuing, sustained and result oriented manner, avoiding any delay.

The UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus was established in accordance with Resolution 186 adopted by the Security Council on March 4, 1964.

PAN AM FLIGHT SERVICE TO TAIWAN REINSTATED

## PRC Lodges 'Strong Protest'

OW161133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 16 Jun 83

["China Protests U.S. Government's Authorization of Pan American World Airways' Taiwan Service" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- China today lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government against its authorization of the Pan American World Airways' Taiwan service.

The protest was made in a note delivered by Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister of China, to Charles Freeman, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in China. The note says: "The U.S. Government, in disregard of the solemn position stated in the note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry dated 20 May 1983, has stuck to its unreasonable decision on granting operating authority for the Pan American World Airways' Taiwan service and failed to accept the Chinese proposal for consultation on this matter between the competent authorities of the two sides. As a result, the Pan American World Airways started service to Taipei on 14 June 1983. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government against its act of ignoring China's sovereignty, hurting the national feeling of the Chinese people and harming the aviation relations between the two countries."

The note refutes the U.S. side's allegation that Pan American's decision to resume service to Taipei is strictly a private, commercial action. It declares, "as is well known, the establishment of international aviation relations, particularly the opening of regular air services, is subject to authorization by the governments concerned and is by no means an ordinary commercial action. The U.S. Government's authorization of Pan American World Airways' Taiwan service and of additional points of call in the United States for "China Airlines" (Taiwan) also proves that such activities of Pan Am and "China Airlines" (Taiwan) are no ordinary commercial activities." It is futile for the U.S. Government to belittle the political implication of such authorization and shed the responsibility of the U.S. Government, it adds. "Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. Any foreign country's development of aviation relations with Taiwan is a major issue involving China's sovereignty," the note says. "In disregard of the opposition of the Chinese Government, the U.S. Government has insisted on authorizing Pan American's Taiwan service and is even unwilling to hold consultations with the competent Chinese authorities. This is clearly ignoring China's sovereignty."

The note says, "The aviation relations between China and the United States are beneficial to both sides as they facilitate contacts between the people of the two countries. Therefore, the Chinese Government has since the establishment of diplomatic relations made consistent efforts for the development and maintenance of these relations. But at no time will China sacrifice the principle of sovereignty. Sino-U.S. aviation relations can make smooth progress only if the U.S. Government strictly abides by the fundamental principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, which govern all aspects of bilateral relations, including aviation. Failure to do so will inevitably cause damage to these relations. The U.S. side will then be held fully responsible."



## CAAC Asks for 'Consultations'

OW161153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 16 Jun 83

["China Demands Replacement of Pan Am With Another Airline To Fly Sino-U.S. Route" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- China today demanded that the U.S. Government designate another airline, which has no Taiwan service, to fly the Sino-U.S. air route in place of Pan Am.

This was stated in a letter Li Shufan, chief of the International Department of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, delivered on behalf of the CAAC to David G. Brown, counsellor for economic affairs of the U.S. Embassy, here this afternoon.

The letter says: "1. Disregarding the solemn representations made by the Chinese Government and unreasonably refusing to consult with the Chinese side on a matter involving China's sovereignty, the U.S. Government has gone ahead with authorizing Pan American World Airways to start service to Taiwan on 14 June 1983, and "China Airlines" (Taiwan) to have two additional points of call in the United States, thus greatly upgrading the aviation relations between the United States and Taiwan. These actions deviate from the fundamental guiding principles as embodied in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the civil air transport agreement between China and the United States and will harm the aviation relations between the two countries. It is deeply deplored by the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

"2. It was after Pan American World Airways had stopped its service to Taiwan that it applied for and was granted the right to use the air route from the entry/exit point on the Sino-Burmese border to Hong Kong via Kunming and Guangzhou and to use Guangzhou-Baiyun Airport as an alternate airport for its scheduled flights to Hong Kong. In view of the changed circumstances, the administration has decided to terminate the above-mentioned right to Pan Am as from this day.

"3. In seeking right to open air service to China, Pan American World Airways made a clear commitment to the Chinese side to terminate its service to Taipei. That was an important consideration contributing to China's decision to approve Pan Am as the first designated U.S. airline to operate air service to China. The U.S. Government is well aware of this fact. Now that Pan Am has gone back on its commitment and resumed its service to Taiwan without the consent of the Chinese side, the Civil Aviation Administration of China asks the U.S. Government to designate another airline, which has no Taiwan service, to fly the Sino-U.S. air route in place of Pan Am.

"4. In order to avoid further damage to the bilateral aviation relations by U.S. action, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, in pursuance of Article 16 of the Sino-U.S. Air Transport Agreement, asks that consultations on related matters be held between the competent authorities of the two countries at the earliest possible date."

## AFP Gives Background

OW161114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (AFP) -- China today formally protested to the United States about the resumption of flights to Taiwan by the U.S. airline Pan Am, a Chinese spokesman said here.



The protest was lodged in a note sent today by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy here, the spokesman said but he did not disclose the note's contents.

Pan Am resumed flights to Taipei yesterday despite protests last month by Beijing. The service was suspended in 1978 shortly before the normalisation of Sino-U.S. relations. Pan Am is the only U.S. airline to serve both Beijing and Taipei.

The spokesman said also that the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) lodged a similar protest today with the embassy's commercial bureau. He did not disclose details of this note either.

U.S. Ambassador to Beijing Arthur Hummel was summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry last month to receive an official protest concerning Pan Am's plans. This protest came just before the visit to China of U.S. Secretary for Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, indicating the importance Beijing placed on the flights issue.

The Pan Am office here did not expect that China would react very sharply to the Pan Am move, since the airline's bi-weekly flights to Beijing bring in tourists and much-needed foreign currency, and because the company maintains cooperation programs with the Chinese. Pan Am opened its U.S.-Beijing route in 1981.

#### SHULTZ TESTIFIES ON RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

OW160851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The United States does not want to seek an "endless, dangerous confrontation" with the Soviet Union, but it is unrealistic to forecast a dramatic change in the relations between these two countries, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz accused the Soviet Union of continuing quest for military superiority, unconstructively involving in unstable areas of the Third World, imposing the "Soviet model" on its allies and stretching treaties and agreements to the brink of violation and beyond.

He said it is "unrealistic" to expect that the sharp differences between the super-powers would disappear soon. In face of Soviet challenges, he said, "our policy is not based on trust... it is based on the expectation that, faced with demonstration of the West's renewed determination to strengthen its defenses, enhance its political and economic cohesion, and oppose adventurism, the Soviet Union will see restraint as its most attractive, or only, option."

Shultz made it clear that the U.S. would not stampede itself into a new pact with the Soviet Union on limiting the Euromissiles. Any such agreement must be based on Western security interests and fairness, he said.

Shultz emphasized that U.S. President Reagan has begun a major effort to modernize the U.S. forces. "To deter or deal with any future crisis, we need to maintain both our conventional capabilities and our strategic deterrent," he said. He reiterated that the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe "will take place as planned" unless an agreement is to be reached at Geneva.

He said while continuing to build up its economic and military strength, the U.S. is also seeking "constructive dialogue" with the Soviets.

"Our parallel pursuit of strength and negotiation prepares us both to resist continued Soviet aggrandizement and to recognize and respond to positive Soviet moves," he stated.

REPORTAGE ON CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Andropov on Military Balance

OW151700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 15 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuri V. Andropov stressed today that the Soviet Union would not allow the disruption of the "military strategic balance" between the East and West. Addressing a plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Andropov said his country would continue to enhance the combat capability of its armed forces. Such a balance between the East and West is one of the most significant results obtained by the Soviet Union and its allies after decades of efforts and at considerable cost, and the Soviet Union will take all necessary measures to ensure its own security and that of its allies, he said.

Andropov on Production, Reform

OW160757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov today demanded a qualitative improvement of production and reform in the management system and production relations as a whole.

In a lengthy speech to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee plenum which opened yesterday, he stressed that to perfect production relations requires fundamental changes in planning and management. Major measures for achieving a qualitative improvement of production are transition to intensive management of production and application of the results of the scientific and technological revolution, he said.

He criticized the current irrational scattering of funds, imbalance in planning and the failure of commodity supply to match the growth of national income. Talking on improvement of Soviet citizens' daily life, he stressed the need to ensure an "uninterrupted of food supply" and to oppose the use of state and social property and administrative powers to seek private gains.

Turning to international issues, Andropov said Moscow will not allow attempts to upset the military strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. He blamed the Western countries headed by Washington for increasing their aggressiveness, saying that Moscow is ready to strengthen its defences. He also called for political cooperation and economic integration among the Soviet bloc countries.

Andropov Elected President

OW161109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Communist Party leader Yuriy Andropov was elected president of the Presidency of the Supreme Soviet at a session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin today.

Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko proposed to elect Andropov in an opening address to the Supreme Soviet.

Andropov already holds two of the three top posts formerly held by Brezhnev -- general secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the Defense Council, or commander-in-chief. The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee adopted a resolution at its plenum yesterday unanimously endorsing Andropov's recommendations.

## Chernenko on Arms Race

OW151118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 14 (XINHUA) -- "Washington's adventuristic policy, whipping up international tension to the utmost, is pushing mankind towards nuclear catastrophe," said Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, today.

Addressing a two-day plenary session of the party Central Committee opened by CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov this morning, Chernenko spoke mainly on the "question of ideological and mass political work of the party." He said that the United States is trying to establish military superiority over the Soviet Union behind a "camouflage of myths about a Soviet military threat." He held that the Soviet Union faces not only a growing military threat from the United States but an increasingly fierce ideological and psychological struggle. The deteriorated international situation has exerted "a noticeable influence on the nature of propaganda and educational work," he added. He called for more vigilance against military and ideological offensive. He said it is futile "to force the U.S.S.R. into concessions."

## Chernenko on Economic Problems

OW151915 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a report at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee which opened today saying that in the present situation at home and abroad it is necessary to strengthen ideological work.

In his report, Chernenko strongly criticized the United States and NATO for trying to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries and engaging in an unrestrained arms race. He said that "Washington's adventuristic policy is whipping up international tension to the utmost," but that it is "wishful thinking" to force the Soviet Union into concessions. He said that the Soviet Union would continue the "peace offensive" and wage an unceasing ideological struggle in the international arena against the psychological war and press and propaganda war mounted by the United States and the West.

On the Soviet Union's domestic problems, Chernenko said that it is necessary to make a comprehensive study of the nonantagonistic contradictions in society and the ways to resolve these contradictions under present conditions. He said that there are defects in the present Soviet economic system, and that labor productivity is low. Therefore, it is necessary to "form a new way of economic thinking" and closely link ideological work with the fulfillment of economic and social tasks.

Chernenko said that writers and artists "should neither whitewash the realities nor artificially give prominence to the dark side of things." He criticized some popular music programs for "causing ideological and esthetic harm" and stressed that in selecting foreign works of literature and art, a political stand should be placed before everything else.

He also criticized shortcomings in the fields of journalism and propaganda, social science, education, and mass ideological work. He emphasized the "unity of the Central Committee and its leading core" of the party.

Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presided over today's plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee.

1. 16 Jun 83

C 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

**CPSU Central Committee Reshuffled**

OW151656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee made some changes of personnel at its plenary meeting which concluded here today.

Political Bureau member Grigoriy Romanov has been elected member of the party Central Committee Secretariat. Romanov, born in 1923, has been first party secretary of Leningrad region since 1970 and Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee since 1976.

Alternate member of the Political Bureau Mikhail Solomentsev has been elected chairman of the party Control Committee of the Central Committee.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov has been elected alternate member of the party Political Bureau. Born in 1926, Vorotnikov had been first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1975 before he became Soviet ambassador to Cuba in 1979. He has been first party secretary of Krasnodar Territory since last July.

The following alternate members of the party Central Committee have been promoted to full membership: Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Boris Balmont, minister of the machine-tool building and instrument making industry; Vacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador to the German Democratic Republic; Vasilii Cherdintsev, a combine operator of the collective farm "Rassvet" in Orenburg region; and Vitaliy Shabanov, deputy defense minister of the USSR.

Nikolay Schchelokov and Sergey Medunov have been expelled from the party Central Committee for "mistakes in their work." Schchelokov had been minister of internal affairs since 1968 and was removed from his post last December. Medunov had been first party secretary of Krasnodar Territory since 1973 and was dismissed last July.

BEIJING GATHERING HONORS TOLSTOY, TURGENEV

OW151316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The 100th anniversary of the death of Russian writer Ivan Turgenev and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Soviet writer Aleksey Tolstoy were marked here this afternoon.

The commemorative gathering was jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and the Chinese Writers Association.

Present were Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Ding Ling, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese Writers Association. G.V. Kireyev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in China, was among the guests at the gathering.

In his speech, Zhou Erfu said Turgenev and Tolstoy held important places in the history of the Russian and Soviet literature. These two writers also earned the esteem of the Chinese writers and readers, Zhou Erfu said, and today their works are world literary treasures. Kireyev addressed the meeting as well, saying he hoped to see more contacts between the peoples, and the friendship associations of the two countries this year. Ge Baoquan, research fellow of the institute of Foreign Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Liu Ning, deputy director of the Soviet Literature Institute of Beijing Normal University, respectively gave an account of the life and works of Turgenev and Tolstoy. At the end of the meeting a Soviet feature film "Fathers and Sons" adapted from a novel by Turgenev of the same name.



CPPCC OFFICIAL, OTHERS SEE INDIAN DANCE TROUPE

OW142150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- A program of traditional Indian dances drew a full house here tonight at the People's Theater as the Indian Kathakali and Manipuri Troupe made its China debut.

Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), met with leaders of the two groups P.R. Varier and Kula Singh Moirangthem and the leading dancers before the show. Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, Indian Ambassador to China . A.P. Venkateswaran and Mrs Venkateswaran and other embassy officials. The Indian dance troupe is also to perform in Tianjin, Suzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

FURTHER ON TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN INDIA

HK110846 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 2

[Article by Chen Bolin and Hu Biren : "Singing Praise of Friendship Together Adds New Luster to It -- Second in a Series of Articles on the Visit to India by the Chinese Trade Union Delegation"]

[Text] "We Feel Warm in Our Heart"

Although B.T. (Ranadif) [5695 6719 6611 1133], chairman of the Indian Trade Union Center, was approaching 80, poor in health and sight, he cordially received us in his office early in the morning on the day we arrived in Delhi. Old friends were very glad to meet with each other. We reminisced together about the traditional friendship between the trade unions of China and India. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the friendly relations between the two organizations which had been developed and strengthened in recent years. At parting (Ranadif) told us that a delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) would shortly leave India for a visit to China. He believed that the restoration of fraternal relations between the two parties would lead to a further development of the relations between the countries and people of India and China. D.D. (Washist) [3907 1585 2448 3676] and B.M. (Tufan) [0956 0416] general secretary and secretary of the Indian Labor Association, separately invited us to their private homes and treated us to characteristically Indian food.



(Tufan) said: "During our visit to China, wherever we went we were treated to hot fragrant tea by our hosts to show their hospitality. People in India usually serve their visitors cold water before coffee or food. However, we also feel warm in our hearts." His remarks made us burst out laughing. We talked together about the friendship and had a frank exchange of viewpoints. We spent a very happy evening. N.K. (Bat), [1572 3676], chairman of the Indian National Workers Congress, visited China last year. On this occasion, he was very happy to meet us. He talked on and on about the good impression which China left with him. He also urged us to introduce him to the new achievements we have made since he visited China. In a lunch reception in honor of the delegation, (Bat) introduced V. Patil, Indian minister of labor, to us. Minister Patil said that he had visited many countries and regions in the world but that he had never gone to China. We extended our welcome to his visit to China. He was very happy for the invitation. He said that India and China should closely cooperate in the international labor field.

#### Mutual Cooperation, March Forward Together

During our visit we saw that since its independence, India has made marked progress in its national economy, further raised industrial and agricultural production, and scored achievements in urban construction, in education, and in medical and health work. We admired and praised the efforts made by the people and workers of India in the building of their country and in changing the situation of backwardness and poverty. We heartfully rejoiced at the progress they had made. At the same time, we also realized the problems and difficulties they were facing. In India the difference between the rich and the poor has become very prominent. It is an arduous task to solve the problem of employment and housing and to improve the living standard of the people. China and India belong to the Third World and to the developing countries, and we should learn from each other's experiences. To promote the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries conforms to the interests of the two people. It has great potential and bright prospects.

Workers in India belong to different labor unions for various reasons. We see that the demand of different groups of trade unions in India for jointly solving worker's problems and taking united action has become stronger and stronger. This has reflected the urgent desire and demand of the broad masses of workers in India. We appreciate the spirit of cooperation and coordination displayed by the different groups of trade unions in receiving our delegation. Particularly worth mentioning is that we had the opportunity to have friendly contacts and discussions with the leaders of the All-India Workers Congress, the Indian Labor Trade Union and the Indian Trade Union Coordination Committee. This will undoubtedly promote mutual understanding and friendship. We sincerely hope that, in the Indian trade union movement, unity will be continuously strengthened and a new victory will be won in the course of developing the national economy, in striving for and upholding the rights and interests of workers, and in endeavoring to improve the people's livelihood.

#### PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO USSR

OW111404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan left here today after a two-day visit. Khan met Friday with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko for talks on the issue of Afghanistan, other international issues and relations between the two countries. According to informed sources here, there were no substantial changes in the Soviet attitude towards the Afghan issue. Nothing has resulted from their talks.

## On Talks With Gromyko

OW120600 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Ali Khan said tonight that he held "thorough and frank discussions" with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the Afghan problem and "neither side underestimated its complexities."

In a statement upon his return from a two-day visit to Moscow, Sahabzada said that his exchange of views with his Soviet counterpart had resulted in a better understanding of each other's position on the Afghan problem. Pakistan was aware that a number of obstacles and difficulties were yet to be overcome, he added. He said he told Gromyko that Pakistan had gone into the indirect negotiations with the Kabul regime in Geneva in all sincerity and seriousness and its approach had been and would continue to be "consistently constructive". But the effort should continue to relentlessly seek a solution based on the principles which had been endorsed by the international community, he noted.

Under the auspices of the United Nations, Pakistan and the Kabul regime had the second round of talks last April with no results being announced. The third round of talks is to be resumed on June 16.

USSR TROOPS' ATTACKS ON AFGHAN GUERRILLAS FAIL

OW131140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan failed in their military attacks on the strongholds of the Afghan guerrillas in Baghlan Province, some 180 kilometres from Kabul, on May 27, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today.

The Soviet troops tried to put out the guerrilla headquarters at Walian Valley in the province. They dropped troops through helicopter gunships and then sent more ground forces there. In a week-long fierce fighting, however, the Soviet attempt to dislodge the guerrillas from their positions was foiled. They had to retreat after suffering losses.

Six clashes took place between the guerrillas and the Soviet-Karmal troops in the same province late last month. During the clashes, 80 Afghan Government soldiers surrendered to the guerrilla forces.

PRC, ITALY TO UNDERTAKE SATELLITE EXPERIMENTS

OW152058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony marking the inauguration of Sino-Italian joint experiments with Sirio, an Italian satellite, was held here this afternoon. This is the first cooperative program in space technology between China and Italy. It was contained in an agreement signed last February by the Chinese Ministry of Astronautics and Italy's National Research Council-Space Plan and the Telespazio.

In order to carry out the joint experiments which is scheduled for one year, Italy has already moved its synchronous satellite -- launched in 1977 with help of the United States -- to 65 degrees E from 15 degrees W. According to Chinese experts, the joint experiments will provide data and experience for developing broadcasting, television and communications skills through the satellite. Similar experiments with the satellite "Symphony" were carried out between China, France and the Federal Republic of Germany from 1978 to 1979.

China plans to launch an experimental communications satellite called STW-1 in late 1983 or 1984.

Minister Zhang Jun of astronautics gave a reception here this afternoon for the inauguration of the Sino-Italian joint experiments. Also present were Song Jian, vice-minister of astronautics; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Sun Jiadong, president of the Chinese Academy of Space Technology. Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China, was also on hand.

AFP REPORTS SCIENTIFIC ACCORD WITH FRANCE SIGNED

OW110714 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (AFP) -- China and France today signed an agreement on scientific cooperation for 1983-84 which represents a significant expansion of such cooperation over a previous 1981 accord.

The Sino-French Joint Commission on Science and Technology which met here from June 3 to today was led by Jean-Loup Motchane from the French Ministry of Foreign Relations and Qi Deyu from the Department of International Cooperation in Science and Technology. New areas of cooperation outlined in the agreement include rational energy usage -- a weak point of China's economy -- applied nuclear research and aeronautics. Other fields cited for increased activity primarily included petroleum operations, geology, telecommunications and agriculture.

French sources here refused to reveal the amount of financing Paris plans to provide for the cooperation, noting only that it will represent a "substantial increase" over the 1981 figure. China has signed similar cooperation agreements with a number of other countries including the United States, Japan and West Germany.

SFRY PRESIDENT RECEIVES VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN

OW160457 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia, today received Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin who is here to attend the 6th Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

They expressed hopes of further developing relations between the two countries, particularly economic cooperation. Present on the occasion were Yugoslav Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Mijat Sukovic, Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Mirko Ostojic, head of the Chinese delegation to the UNCTAD session Li Ke and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei.

During his stay here, Yao Yilin has been warmly received by Yugoslav leaders. He also has taken time to visit other parts of Yugoslavia. Yao Yilin is to leave for home this evening.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES POLISH DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW160846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The present sociopolitical situation in Poland is not like what is described by some Western reporters, said Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski at a press conference here today.

It is becoming more and more stable, with production being restored, the organs of worker self-management continuously consolidated and state-church relations in the course of improvement, he said.

The press conference was held on the eve of Pope John Paul's eight-day visit to Poland, which will be his second visit to his homeland since he became the supreme pontiff in 1978. Asked about pope's visit, Rakowski said that talks will be held between the pope and Polish state leaders on the international and domestic situation and questions of concern to both sides.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS POLISH ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK151046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Xu Hongzhi: "Poland Is Advancing on the Road Toward Surmounting Its Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] According to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, beginning 1 June this year, Poland will abolish ration coupons for oil and fat products. Prior to this, the coupons for the purchase of soap, washing powder, powdered milk, cigarettes, wine, and other commodities were abolished. The fact that the pace has been quickened in this field of work shows that market supply in Poland has been slightly improved.

Since the beginning of this year, some "positive trends" have appeared in the Polish economy, which has been in serious difficulties for a long time. In industrial production, the trend of regrowth, which appeared in the second half of last year, was continued in the first quarter of this year. The sales volume of industrial products in this period increased by 11 percent over the corresponding period of last year, or by 2 percent over the fourth quarter of last year. Foreign trade also registered a relatively big increase. Export trade increased by 12.6 percent, and import trade increased by 24.2 percent in the first quarter of this year over the corresponding period of last year. Thanks to the warm weather, available time for farm work has increased. A good trend also has appeared in animal husbandry and poultry raising.



However, judging from the overall situation, the Polish economic situation is still grim. There are all kinds of important and difficult economic problems which have not been fundamentally solved. According to Polish official statistics, the national income and the total industrial and agricultural output value continued to drop last year, and the per capita income dropped to the level of 1972. It was planned for industrial production to be increased by 4 percent in 1983. However, it is not easy to achieve this goal since there are difficulties in the supply of raw materials. With regard to international revenues and expenditures, Poland owed a foreign debt of \$24.7 billion in 1982. It is estimated that the debt will reach some \$27.558 billion this year. The lack of labor force is another big obstacle to the restoration and development of production. Although the supply of certain commodities has taken a turn for the better, generally speaking, market supply is still insufficient. Inflation, which is unprecedentedly serious and which greatly affects the people's living standard, has become the most difficult problem in the Polish economy.

Under such circumstances, in order to improve the economic situation and overcome economic difficulties, the Polish authorities have conceived many methods. Recently, they have also adopted some new measures.

Since inflation has most greatly affected the people's livelihood, the Polish Government has taken suppressing inflation as one of its main targets in solving difficult economic problems. In March this year, the Polish Government adopted an anti-inflation program, which required that the whole country take concerted action to suppress inflation. It was stipulated in this program that the main orientation of the struggle to suppress inflation is to make great efforts to tap the potential of production, to increase production, to reduce costs and prices, and to widely and strictly practice economy. Corresponding measures have also been worked out in regard to the above-mentioned aspects, so that the rate of inflation can be reduced to under 10 percent by 1985 through practicing these measures.

With regard to the economic sanction practiced by the Western countries which has further intensified economic difficulties in Poland, Poland has adopted a series of anti-sanction measures. These measures are mainly reflected in the following two aspects: First of all, Poland seeks to fully utilize its own natural resources and to set up a base for supplying spare parts and raw materials needed for production, so as to reduce the amount of imports from the Western countries and gradually replace the imported raw materials and machine parts with domestically produced ones. Secondly, it has put forward the principle of "reversing the situation" in economic cooperation and trade contacts with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. Last year, the proportion of Poland's exports to CEMA countries increased from 48.5 percent in 1981 to 53.6 percent, and imports increased from 55 percent to 63.5 percent. However, the CEMA countries had economic difficulties themselves and it was hard for them to help Poland extricate itself from its difficult position. The principle of "reversing the situation" was but an expedient measure.

The Polish authorities regard economic reform as the main way to eliminate the economic crisis and to strive to effect a favorable turn in the economy. The purpose of the economic reform carried in early 1982 under the strict military control situation was to extend the limits of authority of enterprises, to not have the central authorities directly assigning production tasks to the lower levels, to let the enterprises practice self-decisionmaking, autonomy, and assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses, and to implement the "four kinds of prices" (official price, readjusted price, contract price, and free price).



Not long ago, the Polish authorities summarized the trial-implementation of the reform carried out over the past year, and by April this year submitted a report on the results of the trial-implementation. The report held that the direction of the reform was correct, and at the same time made some amendments to the concrete measures of the reform. However, there were great obstructions in carrying out the reform and the results were not striking. Economic circles also held different opinions on the reform.

In a word, although there are indications that the present economic situation in Poland is improving, there exist many long-standing problems that simply cannot be fundamentally solved within a short period. Poland's economic situation can take a favorable turn only through making great efforts, and provided its political situation is stable and its economic policy practical.

GDR'S HORST DOHLUS MAKES REPORT AT SED PLENUM

OW160453 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, June 15 (XINHUA) -- The German Democratic Republic supports Soviet proposals on disarmament, opposes the basing of new U.S. missiles in West Europe and favors establishing a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member of the German Socialist Unity Party (GSUP), made this statement in a report to the 6th Plenary Session of the party's 10th Congress which was opened here today.

Referring to relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, he said if FRG adopts positions similar to those of GDR on disarmament, Euro-missiles, the European nuclear-free zone, and non-use of force between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, it would be very helpful to cooperation between the two German states and to peace and security in Europe.

Turning to the national economy, Dohlus said that from the beginning of this year to the end of May, the country's industrial commodity production had increased 4.5 percent over the same period last year and reached 1.8 billion marks (0.72 billion U.S. dollars)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

## Candidates Include New Names

OW160725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA) -- National People's Congress deputies have spoken in favor of the proposed list of candidates for China's top leading positions, informed sources said today, quoting bulletins issued by the delegations to the Sixth NPC.

They agreed that the list was marked by three features -- smooth succession, wide representation and inclusion of younger and more knowledgeable people.

NPC deputies have been brooding over the list in panel meetings since last Monday, commenting on the candidates and exchanging views about the elections, the same sources said.

A consensus was that the list had the following three features:

1. It would ensure a smooth succession of the new to the old. The list included many new names while maintaining the continuity of the leadership.
2. Its broad representation demonstrated the great unity of the nation.
3. It embodied the guideline for making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, more educated and more competent professionally.

Deputies showed satisfaction with the democratic way the list was produced through repeated consultations and discussions, the sources said.

Many expressed the belief that the state leadership to be elected in this democratic spirit would be able to guide the nation to new successes in China's socialist modernization drive and to the attainment of the goals set by the Sixth National People's Congress.

## Deputies' Visit Ye Jianying

OW160225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1732 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- When meeting some of the deputies to the Sixth NPC at his home this afternoon, Comrade Ye Jianying said that the First Session of the Sixth NPC is charged with the important historical mission of carrying on the revolutionary cause in the new historical period of our country. He said he hoped that all the deputies would work in concert in electing in the next stage of the session state leaders who enjoy the trust of the people throughout the country so as to ensure the smooth going of all undertakings in the country.

In the past 5 years, Comrade Ye Jianying has led the Fifth NPC Standing Committee in making outstanding contributions to China's socialist construction and has won acclaim from the people of the whole country. The First Session of the Sixth NPC sent 20 deputies to Comrade Ye Jianying's home this afternoon to express their gratitude and respect to this venerable proletarian revolutionary of the older generation. They presented Comrade Ye Jianying a letter from the Fifth NPC Standing Committee copied by the noted calligrapher Wang Xiaju and traditional Chinese paintings by noted painters among the Sixth NPC deputies wishing Comrade Ye Jianying health and longevity.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman and secretary general of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, accompanied the 20 Sixth NPC deputies on the visit to Comrade Ye Jianying. The 20 deputies are: Chen Pixian, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Yu Qiuli, Rong Yiren, Chu Tunan, Lin Liyun, Li Jianzhen, Ye Xuanping, Yang Chengzong, Fei Yimin, He Xian, Ma Hengchang, Xu Qingwen, Bai Hongpu, Wu Zuoren, Cao Yu, Tomur Dawamat and Hai Yuchen. They represented the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, the Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, various democratic parties, people's organizations, cadres, workers, peasants, the PLA, intellectuals, minority nationalities, overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. When they arrived at Comrade Ye Jianying's home, Comrade Ye Jianying shook hands with them one by one, invited them into the reception room and asked with great interest about the progress of the current NPC session.

Yang Shangkun told Comrade Ye Jianying: All the deputies miss you very much, and so they have sent these comrades to see you. These 20 deputies include old comrades of the Fifth NPC and new comrades of the Sixth NPC.

Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the Presidium and secretary general of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, briefed Comrade Ye Jianying on the proceedings of the session. He said that the session is proceeding very well and that the deputies have examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and are discussing and deliberating on the list of candidates for state leaders. He said: The deputies agree that the smooth going of the current session is due to the full preparations made by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee under your leadership. Therefore, when the deputies talk about the current session, they always remember your wise leadership and outstanding work as chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and are deeply grateful for your services and contributions to the state and the people.

Chen Pixian said: Comrade Ye Jianying is one of our party's most respected proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We ask you to please give us guidance so that the NPC Standing committee can work with even greater successes from now on.

Ye Jianying said happily: I am very grateful that you have found time to see me during the intense and busy work of the session. The beautiful works of the artists show the comrades' encouragement and good feelings toward me. I am deeply grateful but feel uneasy about accepting them. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to colleagues of the Fifth NPC standing Committee who have worked with me and to the Presidium and all the deputies of the Sixth NPC.

He said: The achievements of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee during its term of office were the result of the hard work and concerted efforts of all the deputies, all members of the Standing Committee and the vice chairmen with the support of the entire nation. I, for my part, have in the past 5 years done what I should do as assigned by the party and the people. I enjoyed working with my colleagues in those years. I have been given so much honor, and I feel very uneasy about it.

Ye Jianying said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC is actively proceeding with excitement examining the government's work, studying the national economic plan and deliberating on the election of new state leaders. The current session is charged with glorious and arduous tasks. You comrades are entrusted by the people and are faithfully working for the people, and this is what really deserves praise and respect.

The deputies then told Comrade Ye Jianying about the good news from various places and fronts and about their determination to make the current session a success. They wished Comrade Ye Jianying good health and a long life. A deputy from Xinjiang put a multicolored Uygur hat on Comrade Ye Jianying's head.

Comrade Ye Jianying again thanked the deputies for the encouragement they brought him. He said: At 87, I am filled with confidence and hope in the future of the party and state. The central leading body is now very good, and the leading bodies of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are being readjusted and are also headed toward making themselves better. To do a good job in all fields of work, the key lies in leadership. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 15 June carries a report on the NPC deputies' visit to Ye Jianying. The radio version adds the following remarks by Ye Jianying: "The Army is a pillar of the state. I feel very assured by the present work of the Army."]

He said: Although only about 20 comrades have come, you represent all the Chinese people. Everyone is extremely happy with the scenes of prosperity in our country, and I am particularly excited.

Ye Jianying said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC is widely reported by the press abroad; they all feel that our country has a very promising future. I hope that you will make concerted efforts to run our country's affairs still better.

Comrade Ye Jianying wished the comrades smooth progress in their work, the session complete success, the great motherland prosperity and the people happiness.

When the deputies took their leave, Comrade Ye Jianying shook hands with them one by one and watched them leave in cars in front of his house.

#### Wan Li, Hu Qili At Meeting

OW160351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 15 Jun 83

[By reporter Huang Zhenggen]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- This morning Premier Wan Li of the State Council invited some agricultural scientists and technicians among the deputies to the Sixth NPC to attend a discussion meeting at the Great Hall of the People. At the meeting Liu Yinwu, NPC deputy and professor of Northwest Agricultural College, delivered a speech describing the economic results in raising milk goats. He suggested that milk goats be raised in suburban areas of large cities in order to solve problems in dairy products supply. Comrade Wan Li warmly supported Liu Yinwu's suggestion and proposed to first raise milk goats in the outskirts of Beijing and Tianjin.

Comrade Wan Li listened to Professor Liu Yinwu's speech with intense interest. He said: To solve problems caused by shortages of dairy products in large cities, we must implement the policy of "walking on two legs." On the one hand we must raise milk cows, while on the other hand we must also raise milk goats and let every peasant household in the suburbs raise milk goats to supply the cities with goat milk. He suggested: This project should be carried out with the emphasis placed on Beijing and Tianjin first and with specific targets set for 1985.

Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, who was present at the discussion, also endorsed the proposal to raise milk goats. He immediately wrote a letter at the meeting to introduce Professor Liu Yinwu to Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, and Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin.

At the conclusion of the meeting, 67-year-old Professor Liu Yinwu walked out of the Great Hall of the People in high spirits.



At the doorstep he unexpectedly met Li Zhengyou, vice governor of Yunnan and an NPC deputy, who also attended the discussion. Li Zhengyou told him: There are many mountainous areas in Yunnan with abundant grass. These areas are ideal places to raise milk goats. He asked Professor Liu Yinwu to serve as a consultant. Liu Yinwu accepted the offer with great pleasure.

#### Economic Results Stressed

OW160625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) -- Efforts must be made to guide all our economic work onto emphasizing the improvement of economic results. This was a subject warmly discussed by deputies attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC as they studied the report on the work of the government several days ago. The deputies pointed out: This task was put forth by the State Council nearly 2 years ago and some achievements have been scored in fulfilling this task. However, we are still far from meeting all the requirements. It is necessary to adopt resolute measures and to effectively turn this task into actual deeds.

Zhao Zengyi, NPC deputy and governor of Jiangxi, said: Influenced by "left" ideas over a long period, low economic efficiency has become an incurable disease in the economic field. In recent years many enterprises in Jiangxi suffered financial losses. Many of their products lay idle in warehouses and production costs were high. They also consumed a great deal of energy and raw materials. This year the province decided to improve economic results in various enterprises and demanded that the 50 industrial and mining enterprises with losses of 500,000 to 5 million yuan each year turn their losses into profits within 2 years. Otherwise they must be closed down, suspended, integrated with other enterprises, or changed to turn out other products. This warning obviously created good results. These enterprises' financial losses from January to May this year dropped 22.2 percent as compared with the same period last year.

Han Ningfu, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress said: It is necessary to accelerate production speed in a realistic way while incessantly raising economic efficiency. Without efficiency there will be no accumulation and it will be impossible to expand reproduction.

An Zhendong, NPC deputy and vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, cited the rectifier equipment plant in Harbin City as an example. He pointed out: To improve economic results it is essential to rely on science and technology, management and competent personnel. He said: This rectifier equipment plant is only a small plant with over 300 workers, but its economic efficiency is quite high. Within a period of 4 years its total output value increased 200 percent and its profits 170 percent. Its output value in 1982 reached 6.5 million yuan and total profit topped 1.95 million yuan in 1982. The plant spared no expense to train competent personnel and boldly hired people who are truly skilled and well-trained. About one-fifth of its workers have been sent to evening colleges or are taking college-level courses. Many of them have already graduated from colleges. All its intermediate-level cadres are either college or vocational school graduates.

Zhao Xiu, NPC deputy and governor of Jilin, described the experience of turning financial losses into profits in Jilin. He said: Those enterprises that ought to be closed down or suspended should be closed down or suspended. Those that need to be consolidated should be consolidated. Those factory directors who are irresponsible and ought to be relieved from their duties should be removed from their posts. Otherwise turning financial losses into profits and improving economic results will be nothing but empty talk.



## Energy Development Supported

OW150759 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- In his government work report Premier Zhao Ziyang listed the vigorous development of energy resources as a very important economic construction task in the next 5 years. In discussing this work report topic, deputies from major energy resource areas in our country held that this is the task of the people throughout the country and a glorious responsibility particularly for cadres and workers on the energy resources front. They pledged to vigorously create a new situation for developing energy resources in order to provide a guarantee for economic stability and growth and lay a solid foundation for economic development in the 1990's.

The six deputies from Daqing oilfield including Chen Liemin said: Since it was completed and put into operation in 1960, the Daqing oilfield has produced 630 million metric tons of petroleum and had delivered 63 billion yuan in profits to the state by the end of 1982. Nevertheless, since energy resources are the key to developing the national economy, Daqing oilfield still has a tremendous job to do.

Deputy Song Zhenming, head of the leading group of the Zhongyuan oilfield for tackling key technical problems, said: In order to quickly locate a number of petroleum fields, it is necessary to employ new technological processes and techniques in petroleum prospecting, and survey and strive to elevate our prospecting level to the world's advanced level in several major areas. It is also necessary to draw up a national plan for prospecting, and to survey petroleum and natural gas all over the country and ascertain the petroleum resources in every basin by stages and in groups.

Deputy Wang Senhao, who has been working in coal mining departments since his graduation from college in 1956 and who was elected governor of Shanxi Province in April, said: The largest advantage of Shanxi is its abundant coal resources with verified deposit of 200.7 billion metric tons at present. Shanxi is expected to produce 400 million metric tons of coal annually by the end of this century. To attain this goal, it is necessary to uphold the principle of integrating the development of large, medium and small coal mines and, while concentrating forces on developing large shafts, to further develop medium and small mines run by the local authorities, communes and brigades. To avoid having large, medium and small mines each going their own way and fighting for resources, a unified leading organ should be set up to supervise management, planning, prospecting and surveying, extraction, transportation and marketing under a unified plan.

## Air Force Chief Comments

OW151426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- China's Air Force has become stronger while its officers have become younger, said Air Force Chief of Staff Ma Zhanmin in an interview with XINHUA here today. His statement has found evidence among Air Force deputies to the National People's Congress, who are marked by their youthfulness and indomitable vigor. Of these deputies, many are commanders at various levels, who started as pilots and have stayed in the cockpit after promotion.

Ma Zhanmin, himself a NPC deputy, said the Air Force has set new records in all spheres, from target shooting and bombint to tactical maneuverability in simulated warfare. Most of the airmen can operate in all weathers.

During a large-scale combined war exercise in north China in 1981, he recalled, all the aircraft taking off from different airfields arrived at the right place at the right time. "Our flight safety record, too, is among the best in the world," he said.

Ma Chanmin said much higher demands have been set on the pilots, but it now takes much less time to train them as a result of improvement in training methods. This helps to prolong their flying life, he stressed.

For both pilots and commanders, he said, their peacetime training has been conducted in conditions that are as difficult, complicated and exacting as in war time. "That is why I'm convinced of their ability to stand the test of war, though quite a number of the newly promoted officers are not yet seasoned in battle," he said.

Bi Hao, director of the Air Force Political Department, said the infusion of young blood into the leadership at various levels has reduced the average age and increased the general educational level of the officers. They all firmly follow the line, principles and policies of the party. These new officers have learned their jobs quickly, thanks to the generous help of the veteran officers who have retired from the "frontline of work", Bi Hao said.

#### Sichuan Deputies on Family Planning

OW150952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- China's most populous province, Sichuan, plans to reduce its population growth rate further this year from the 0.89 percent it achieved in 1982, said He Haoju, vice-governor of the province, in an interview with XINHUA here today. Thus the province inhabited by one-tenth of China's population will stay in the lead of the country's family planning drive, said He Haoju who is here attending the National People's Congress. China's present population growth rate is 1.455 percent. It must be reduced to 0.95 percent in the next 20 years to keep the country's population within 1.2 billion at the end of the century. Listing facts to support his optimistic view, He Haoju said that in the first three months of this year, 215,200 babies were born in Sichuan, one-third less than in the same period of 1982. As the vice-governor in charge of the province's family planning work, He Haoju said Sichuan's experience proves the correctness of the government policy on population control. "It is a policy that benefits both the country and the individuals," he said.

Thanks to the sustained efforts made over the past ten years and more, he said, Sichuan's birth rate dropped from 4.072 percent in 1970 to 1.583 percent in 1982, reducing the population growth rate from 3.121 to 0.89. "This has greatly helped develop the provincial economy and reduce the contradiction between the big population and limited farmland," he said.

Sichuan has 6.7 million hectares of farmland, He Haoju noted. This averages only one-fifteenth of a hectare for each person, or less than half the figure for 1949 when the population there was less than 50 million. The population growth has been a drag on economic development, he said, noting that Sichuan ranks fifth in total industrial and agricultural output, but 25th in per-capita output, among the nation's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Since 1977, he added, its natural population growth rate has been kept below 0.1 percent. More than 30 million yuan are spent annually on family planning.

Dr Liu Yunbo, 78, deputy director of the Institute of Advanced Medical Studies, said in the coming decade, couples of child-bearing age will constitute a great proportion of the population. This, he said, will be a challenge to family planning workers. He said success in family planning depends on support from the masses. Extensive education must be conducted to convince people of the need and the advantage of family planning, so that they will take contraceptive measures of their own accord. There are now a total of 12,000 professional family planning workers in the province's factories, mines and villages. They do the job in cooperation with local doctors.

Shi Wenying, an NPC deputy, is one of these workers. She said 98 percent of the 600 women of child-bearing age in Zhangguan township, Jiangbei County, where she is working have adopted various kinds of contraceptive means. "We have convinced them of the benefit of family planning through persuasion and never adopted any punitive methods," she said.

#### Zhejiang Deputy On Construction

OW150757 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- At a panel discussion during the First Session of the Sixth NPC, deputy from Zhejiang Tie Ying said: While strictly controlling the general scale of capital construction, efforts should be made to concentrate all forces in the nation to build some modern key projects and transform some existing key enterprises in order to lay a solid foundation and build up ample reserve forces for the development of China's national economy. This guiding ideology tallies with China's state of affairs and the fundamental interests of all the people throughout the country.

As seen from the current situation, it is of great significance to concentrate our efforts on ensuring the completion of key construction projects. The general situation in the country shows that there are excessive investments in fixed assets -- far exceeding the scale laid down by the national plan. A sign of blindly developing construction projects and over expanding the scale of construction has also prevailed in Zhejiang. In 1982, the province planned to invest 1.63 billion yuan in developing capital construction; but, in essence, it invested 2.07 billion yuan. There is a trend of continuous expansion this year.

In view of this situation, we must heighten our vigilance and seriously deal with this trend. We must learn a lesson from our past experience and remain sober-minded at all times.

Deputy Tie Ying proposed that the people's government at all levels must adopt effective measures -- with a particular aim in mind -- to put into practice the guiding ideology laid down by the session in concentrating efforts to ensure the completion of key construction projects.

He said: First, it is necessary to unify all ideas and foster an overall point of view. To pool all funds in ensuring the completion of key construction projects is an overall issue for the development of the four modernizations program. The leading comrades at all levels should fully understand this guiding ideology and put it into practice.

Second, it is essential to bring into play initiative from both the central and local levels. On the one hand, the state must pool all funds while vigorously improving economic results, actively expanding financial resources and enthusiastically increasing revenues. At the same time, it can also adopt some flexible measures.

For example, the central and local authorities can join their efforts in running some large and medium-sized construction projects with the local authorities sharing profits or products.

Third, it is imperative to strengthen our leadership over key construction projects. The local focal point is where the state's key construction projects are. The party organizations and governments in various localities where the key construction projects are located should mobilize all cadres and the masses to vigorously support the development of the key construction projects there. Under no circumstances should a locality, unit or individual be allowed to wilfully collect fees or extort money from a key construction unit.

#### Guangxi Leader on Leftist Errors

HK160057 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpts] According to XINHUA correspondent (Liu Qingping), the Guangxi deputies to the Sixth NPC, acting in the spirit of masters of the country, have held serious panel discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and the other reports submitted to the session. They enthusiastically praised the achievements of the past 5 years and put forward views on fulfilling the tasks of the next 5.

Deputy Wei Chunshu said: The precondition for vigorous economic development is to eliminate leftist ideology. Guangxi has been rather conspicuously affected by leftist ideology since the founding of the state and has gone far in promoting leftist things in every political campaign. This has sapped the vitality of the cadres and masses, affected economic development and caused heavy losses. In common with the whole country, Guangxi was affected by leftist ideology during the Great Cultural Revolution, being no exception at all in this respect. However, originally we held that Guangxi had a correct line, and we thus failed to seriously implement the third plenary session spirit, to seriously bring order out of chaos, and to promptly handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. We simply shifted the work focus to economic construction. Due to the lack of a political foundation of stability and unity, or its preconditions, and of correct guiding ideology and principles, the cadres and masses were in disharmony and low spirits, and it was difficult to promote economic construction. The region's grain production rose during those years, but other things dropped. Prices were high, and pork had to be shipped in from other provinces. The masses greatly objected to this situation, but we did not squarely face these problems and only reported good news, not bad. This was the influence of leftist ideology.

We must therefore now make up for the missed lesson in bringing order out of chaos, and handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution by yearend. We must seriously eliminate and correct leftist errors. There will then be great prospects for Guangxi.

#### Intellectual Resources Stressed

OW151421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA) — At a group discussion on the report on government work, deputies from among Yunnan's party and government cadres and from its educational, scientific, and technological fronts attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC discussed the question of developing intellectual resources according to the province's actual conditions. They pointed out that speeding up the development of science and education is of particular importance for the building of border areas.



NPC Deputy Pu Chaozhu said: In his report on government work, Premier Zhao Ziyang regarded the development of education, science, and technology as the key measure for the development of intellectual resources. I fully endorse this. Yunnan's economy cannot be developed without education, science, and technology. With rich animal, plant, water, and mineral resources, Yunnan has very favorable natural conditions. However, it also has unfavorable conditions. The most unfavorable condition is its backwardness in education, science, and technology. This problem merits our serious attention.

NPC deputies held: Border areas inhabited by minority nationalities have remained poor and backward for a long time mainly because they have been backward in education, science, and technology. It is imperative to vigorously develop science and technology in order to eliminate such poverty and backwardness.

How is it possible to accelerate the training of qualified personnel in border areas? NPC deputies said: Yunnan has many people of minority nationalities. Yunnan's material foundation is weak, its circumstances are tough and its conditions for running schools are poor; thus, it has many difficulties in developing education, science, and technology. In addition to our own efforts, we hope that the state will give us vigorous help and support in this regard. At the same time, some special policies and measures should be adopted to encourage college graduates, scientists, and technicians to work in border areas.

NPC Deputy Lin Yuanti said: A situation now exists in which some intellectuals have nothing to do, while people cannot be found to do other work. Some units have so many qualified personnel that they cannot play their proper role, while other units are in need of such personnel but cannot get them. Thus, the state should institute a system for the interflow of qualified personnel and do a good job in personnel management.

#### Xinjiang's Wang Enmao Speaks

HK160338 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1655 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Wang Enmao, a Xinjiang deputy to the First Session of the Sixth NPC, made a speech at a plenary meeting of the Xinjiang delegation, entitled: Implement the Spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and Strive for Still Greater Victory in Economic Construction. He said: An important task facing us is to find how to catch up with or overtake the medium level of economic development in the country in not too long a time. Comrade Wang Enmao also spoke on five demands in developing the region's economic and cultural construction.

#### FURTHER ON 15 JUN CPPCC PRESIDUM MEETING

OW151242 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held its third meeting this morning at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee building. The meeting approved a list of candidates for the positions of chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. According to the agenda of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the nominees will be put to the plenary meeting for election on 17 June. The Presidium meeting also endorsed a list of 31 scrutineers at elections of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, and appointed Yang Zhengmin and Wu Yingfu as chief scrutineers. The Presidium meeting endorsed in principle a draft resolution of the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, which will be discussed by all CPPCC members at group meetings before being submitted to the plenary meeting for approval.

The meeting also discussed and endorsed a draft report on the examination of proposals, submitted by the motions examination committee.

Fei Xiaotong, executive chairman of the Presidium, presided over the meeting. Other executive chairmen attending the meeting were Deng Yingchao, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Shutao, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan, Miao Yntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Ye Shengtao and Qu Tu.

#### WANG ZHEN AT SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHING FORUM

OW151121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 14 Jun 83

[By reporter Zhuo Perirong]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA) -- Five years have passed since the founding of the China Social Science Publishing House in June 1978. During this period, the publishing house has published more than 500 varieties of publications, including special topics books, data books, textbooks, reference books, reading materials on basic knowledge and books in Chinese translated from academic works abroad in the field of social science, totaling more than 17 million copies. This publishing house has also put out 53 categories of periodicals, totaling over 43 million copies.

At the forum held this afternoon to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the China Social Science Publishing House, Ding Zhiwei, chief editor of the publishing house, said: The publishing house is just like a preschool child. However, it has already passed the difficult period of initial publication and has been rapidly growing. On behalf of the publishing house, he expressed his determination to redouble his efforts and make due contributions to creating a new situation in the field of publication.

Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, and Bo Yibo attended the forum and delivered speeches. They hoped that all comrades working for the social science publishing house would continue to display the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous efforts, make even greater progress in the future, and publish more high quality books. Deng Liqun also emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to successfully accomplish the glorious task assigned by the party and the state to publish the series of books, entitled: "Contemporary China," and try one's best to raise the quality of this publication to the world's advanced level.

A number of comrades wrote inscriptions for the forum. Wang Zhen wrote: "Bring prosperity to all branches of learning in the field of social science, and promote the triumphant development of China's socialist 'four modernization' program." Bo Yibo wrote: "Put emphasis on quality and publish more good books."

Also attending the forum were Ma Hong, Mei Yi, Zhang Youyu, Yu Guangyuan, Xu Dixin, Wang Li, Li Shu, Ren Jiyu, Qian Junrui, and Bian Chunguang as well as people in the fields of social science and publication, totaling some 300.

#### INTERVIEW WITH SHANGHAI AIR FORCE COMMANDER

OW141427 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] One day in late May, we went to the building housing the leading body of the Air Force units stationed in Shanghai and interviewed Wu Guangyu, deputy to the Sixth NPC, who had just assumed the command of the Air Force units. The 43-year-old commander looked very energetic. Talking about his new leading position, Wu Guangyu deeply felt heavy responsibility on his shoulders.

[Begin Wu recording] I deeply feel that my ideological level and ability far from meet the requirements of my new leading position. [words indistinct] Thus, I must study to improve myself. All of us young cadres should set strict demands on ourselves politically and in daily life and study hard and diligently. We should learn from comrades of the older generation and from members of our units. Members of the leading body should learn from one another. We must be determined to learn to be experienced and knowledgeable leaders with a strategic concept who do worthwhile things. [end recording]

Wu Guangyu is a leading cadre who is advancing in the direction of doing worthwhile things. He used to serve in a certain flight unit of the Air Force units stationed in Shanghai which had been chosen by the party committee of the PLA Air Force as an advanced unit for 5 consecutive years. Guided by the guidelines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and conscientiously implementing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's series of theses on the consolidation of the PLA units, that flight unit did a good job in achieving unity and military training. As a result, cadres and fighters of that flight unit took a step forward in physical and military training and in grasping tactics and the art of commanding.

While serving as commander of that flight unit, Wu Guangyu took the lead in studying new subjects and undertaking difficult flight missions. When night flight training in difficult weather was started in 1980, some pilots feared that accidents would occur because they were not sure of undertaking such flight. Wu Guangyu was the first to fly a plane in a cloudy sky at night. He led cadres and fighters in practicing hard to master combat skills. As a result, the flight unit successfully completed fighter flying training in difficult weather at night. Later, the unit completed one training task after another in an outstanding manner, thus receiving commendation from higher authorities. However, Wu Guangyu was not content with the achievements of the unit. He often said: The people entrust us with guarding the blue skies, and we must let them rest assured.

On the eve of this departure for Beijing to attend the First Session of the Sixth NPC to discuss and decide on major affairs of the state, he was very excited.

[Begin Wu recording] I will work hard in order to live up to the trust of the party and the people and contribute to the building of the Air Force. I will try my best to do things worthwhile. I will strive to do my share in modernizing our national defense and pushing forward the building of our units so that the party and the people can rest assured. In case the need arises, we should be able to defend the four modernizations and our country. [end recording]

#### Further on Wu Guangyu

OW151153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA) -- Forty-three-year-old Wu Guangyu would not have become an army commander in China's Air Force, had he not insisted on becoming a pilot 25 years ago. The only son of a peasant family in Hongze, Jiangsu Province, Wu passed the strict physical examination for pilot upon his graduation from middle school in 1958. However, because only sons are exempt from military services, the recruiting unit hesitated about his enlistment. "But I made up my mind to become a pilot," said Wu Guangyu, who is here attending the National People's Congress as a deputy from the armed forces, in an interview with XINHUA. "I plucked up my courage and wrote a letter to Peng Dehuai, then minister of defense, to ask for permission." Wu Guangyu said he does not know whether the letter reached its destination. Anyway, his wish was realized.

As a pilot, Wu's skills are considered excellent. He emerged an ace pilot from the 1964 all-Army grand competitions of military skills. For that he was criticized in the "Cultural Revolution" as a man "interested only in military skills." "I never think it's wrong to master flying techniques," Wu Guangyu said. "It's my job to perfect my skill."

After he became regiment and division commanders, he continued to take part in the most exacting training courses and led his unit in fulfilling difficult tasks under complicated weather conditions. The unit under his command was known for its ability to "pass the stiffest test ideologically, tactically, technically and in working style."

After he was given the command of a division, he set ever higher and stricter demands on training and the division made progress every year. "There is no limit to techniques and tactics," he said. "So our training must not stay at the same level."

Speaking of his unit's remarkable improvement in maneuverability and techniques, Wu Guangyu said, "No one can do that single-handed. The success must be attributed to the policy adopted by the party since 1978, which has brought order to the country and the Army, and improvement in the overall situation. Another reason is that the party committee of our unit has worked in unity and cooperated well."

Wu took over the command of an army not long ago, after finishing his studies at the Air Force academy. His successor in the division is only 33. "He is better than I," Wu said smilingly.

Wu Guangyu said he wishes to become "a really knowledgeable commander with strategic perception." "I need to study and to study a variety of subjects ranging from weaponry and technology to combined operations in modern warfare," he said. He finds time to study even while attending the NPC session.

Wu Guangyu said he treasures the revolutionary tradition of the Chinese Air Force and is interested in famous battles and the histories of foreign armies. He also enjoys reading literature and biographies.

Regarding his outlook of life, Wu said, "We pilots are dedicated to the country and are ready to lay down our lives in its defense. Nothing would be able to stop the advance of our cause."

#### CHINESE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY NAMES NEW LEADERS

HK160342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 4

[Report: "Chinese People's University Readjusts Its Leading Group"]

[Text] The Chinese People's University readjusted its leading group in mid-June. The number of party and administrative leaders has been reduced from 8 to 6 people. All of them have a university level of education. Their average age is 58, or 12 years lower than before. After the readjustment of the leading group, Cheng Fangwu [2052 0119 0710] and Guo Hingqiu [6753 1758 4428] are the honorary presidents, Zhang Tengxiao [1728 7506 7197] is secretary of the party committee, Zhang Tengxiao, Xie Tao [6200 7290], Li Zhengzhong [2621 7201 0022] and Huang Da [7806 6671] are vice presidents, and Li Huanchang [2621 3562 2490] and Zhou Xingjian [0719 5281 0256] are deputy secretaries of the party committee.



LIAOWANG ARTICLE ON CPC'S ATTENTION TO EDUCATION

OW151405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA) -- In its special column "Events in Zhongnanhai," the June issue of LIAOWANG, which will soon come off the press, will carry a report on attaching importance by the party Central Committee and the State Council to the development of intellectual resources and on their discussion on the development of education in our country.

This article, entitled "The Great Cause of Developing 1 Billion People's Intellectual Resources," is a detailed report on the discussions on the reform of rural education and the development of higher education at the 10 March 45th meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the 16 April executive meeting of the State Council.

The article says: Not long after the two important meetings of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council, Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun expressed important opinions on education in a strategic perspective. These opinions have received great attention by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council.

After an inspection tour of Shanghai and Jiangsu, Comrade Deng Xiaoping discussed the development of education, especially the development of higher education, with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Yao Yilin, and other comrades on 2 March. He said: The development of intellectual resources is very important. What I say includes the development of intellectual resources through the education of workers and staff members. More attention should be paid to this matter. He said: Institutions of higher learning should be developed; if they cannot be developed 100 percent in the near future, they should be developed 50 percent. We have the ability to do so. There is no problem in increasing enrollment at key universities and colleges by 100 percent, and there is also no shortage of teachers; but the main problem is the shortage of school buildings. Some more funds should be allocated for building schoolhouses and dormitories. I believe we can afford to do so. As to how much money is spent in this regard, we should keep accounts.

Early this year, Comrade Qian Qijun, economist and member of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote a letter to Comrade Chen Yun, suggesting that the investment in education be increased and that this investment, like the investment in the development of intellectual resources, be given due importance. After making written comments on the letter, Comrade Chen Yun passed it on to Comrade Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, holding that the questions raised in the letter were very important.

The 45th meeting of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, which was presided over by Comrade Hu Yaobang, particularly discussed the two questions of rural and higher education. The meeting held: Our cause of socialist modernization urgently calls for a relatively quick development of education, the faster training of increasing number of qualified personnel, and the building of a massive contingent of intellectuals at a faster pace. This is a major issue bearing on whether or not we will be able to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state by the end of the century. We must not treat this issue lightly.

The 16 April executive meeting of the State Council discussed the question of accelerating the development of higher education. The meeting held: The development of education is no less urgent than the development of agriculture and energy. The strategy priorities set by the 12th party congress in economic construction are agriculture, energy and transport, education and science. As things now stand, education is the weakest link in the three strategic priorities. The task of achieving modernization by the end of the century will fail if education is not developed successfully.

The meeting pointed out: One of the important measures for the development of education is to increase investment in this regard because "the cleverest housewife cannot cook a meal without rice." The percentage of the annual increase in the funds for education during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period must be realized. In mapping out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must make it dovetail with the Sixth 5-Year Plan in this regard. Our past 5-Year Plans laid particular emphasis on economic development. From now on, our 5-Year Plans must include the development of education, science, culture, public health, sports, and family planning so that they will be real plans for economic and social development.

The article says: Since the beginning of this year, the party Central Committee and the State Council have held one meeting after another to discuss the issue of how to develop education in our country. This is farsighted and of strategic importance. The 12th party congress called for taking two steps in our strategic planning for national economic construction. Now the party Central Committee and the State Council are making great efforts to grasp education and develop intellectual resources. This is a measure to repair the roof before it rains and to prepare qualified personnel for the vigorous development of our national economy in the 1990's.

Recalling how the party Central Committee has attached importance to the development of education in China since the downfall of the "gang of four," the article says: In as early as May 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a talk: "The development of science and technology is a key to accomplishing our modernization. We cannot develop science and technology if we do not pay attention to education." After he resumed work, he offered to take charge of the science and education work. Since then, he has put forward a series of important opinions concerning the development of education. The important thinking and opinions put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping have been fully expounded in the speeches of other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and in many documents issued by the party Central Committee. The correct political line, ideological line, and organizational line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee make it necessary and possible for us to take firm steps to seriously solve one by one a series of questions concerning education.

The article says: The party Central Committee and the State Council have guided our education to make a steady and sound development. The state investment in education is increasing year after year. The funds for education appropriated from local revenues and by industrial and mining enterprises and rural communes and production brigades are also increasing steadily. The enrollment of various schools at various levels has increased and their teaching quality has improved. However, we have many new questions that require our serious study because many indistinct, one-sided, and even wrong thinking, regarding the neglect of knowledge and education cannot be corrected overnight, and because the reform and development of the educational system must be coordinated with the economic development and with the reform of the wage system, labor system, and cadre system. Therefore, since the beginning of this year, the party Central Committee and the State Council have made great efforts to further solve a series of questions concerning the reform and development of education in China in order to meet the daily increasing needs of socialist modernization.

The article says: On 6 May this year, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued "Circular on Certain Questions Concerning the Strengthening and Reform of Rural School Education." On 28 April, the State Council approved and transmitted a report submitted by the Ministry of Education and the State Planning Commission on accelerating the development of higher education. The State Council also issued a relevant "circular."

The general guiding principle of the two documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council is to accelerate the development of education in our country; implement the important strategic policy decision made by the 12th party congress on giving strategic priorities to agriculture, energy and transport, education and science; improve, as soon as possible, the situation that education does not suit the economic and social development; and train qualified personnel of various specialities for our vigorous economic development in the 1990's, and prepare a better educated labor reserve. The two documents have emphatically pointed out that we must make early preparation for education because it takes a long time to educate people, and the party and government leaders at all levels should deal with education in consideration of the present and future needs of the country and with a high degree of sense of responsibility; and that it is necessary to fully understand the importance and urgency of educational work, spend more money on education and undertake educational work as we do key economic construction projects. The two documents share a common guideline, that is, to develop education at various levels, in various forms, according to various needs and specifications in the light of China's present realities in order to rapidly train more qualified personnel.

In the past 2 months, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, entrusted by the Secretariat, has held many discussions on the development of intellectual resources and social development. Responsible comrades of the leading party groups of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Finance, and other departments concerned were invited to attend the meetings. The decision of the party Central Committee was conveyed to the participants at those meetings -- that from now on investment in development of intellectual resources should be increased year after year, that in addition to state funding it is necessary to fully arouse the enthusiasm of various localities, departments, industrial and mining enterprises, rural communes and production brigades, and the broad masses of people for investing in development of intellectual resources.

#### RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES VALUE OF MANAGEMENT WORK

HK160427 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Jiang Weiyue: "Strengthen the Basic Work of Industrial Enterprise Management"]

[Text] At present, an outstanding problem in industrial enterprise management is the weakness in the basic work of management. This is an important reason for the instability and low economic results in many enterprises. Therefore, strengthening the basic work of management in the all-round reorganization of enterprises has become very important.

#### The Place and Role of Basic Work of Management in Enterprise Management

Basic work in management is an important component part in enterprise management; it is work of a preconditional nature in bringing into play the various functions of specialized management.

The main task of the basic work in enterprise management is to provide materials, data, standards for management, means of management and preconditions for the realization of various functions of management. Its chief role finds expression in providing a basis for policy decisions for the realization of the functions of management; in providing efficient means of organization and apparatus for control of orderly procedures of production and management activities; in providing guarantees for the improvement of environmental conditions and the quality of staff members of the enterprise, and in providing a basis for calculation and checks in implementing the principle of distribution according to labor.



The basic work in enterprise management has gradually established its position in the scientific management of enterprises of our nation. It has been dealt with as an important research project in seeking a new approach to the management of socialist enterprises characteristic of China.

#### Scope Contents, and Requirements of the Basic Work in Enterprise Management

In accordance with the Marxist theory on the duality of enterprise management, the functions of enterprise management should include the following two aspects: first, the rational organization of productive force; second, the correct adjustment of production relations. These functions find expression in the various fields of specialized management, such as management in planning, production, quality, labor, equipment, materials, sales, cost and so on. In order to realize the functions of the aforesaid fields of specialized management, and to make them complete, it is necessary to primarily do a good job in all the basic work. To be specific, there are the following contents and requirements:

First, regulations with the responsibility system as their core. A responsibility system is one that stipulates the official duty and limits of authority of various departments within an enterprise, its personnel, and various kinds of work. Such a responsibility system is the foundation of the establishment of the system of economic responsibility.

In accordance with the requirement of making the system of economic responsibility complete, industrial enterprises should establish a whole set of responsibility systems closely linked vertically and horizontally, and in mutual coordination, so as to define special responsibility for everyone, and have everything in the charge of someone, to institute strict examinations and checks, and draw a clear-cut demarcation between reward and punishment.

Second, work in standardization. This includes making, implementing, and controlling technical standards and management standards. Technical standards should be the main body of the standards of the enterprise. They are the standards stipulated to be reached in the objects of production, production conditions, means of production, packing and shipping, and so on.

The enterprise should practice the existing national standards and standards stipulated by departments concerned; where such standards do not exist, standards should be stipulated by the enterprise itself. In order to ensure the advancement of technical standards, international standards or advanced standards abroad are to be actively adopted. Management standards should center around the completion of the economic responsibility system and raising the level of management, and set corresponding standards in work qualities, and standards in managing procedures, and so on, so as to rationalize, and make highly efficient various fields of work in management.

Third, work in fixing quotas. This includes the making, execution, and management of various technical and economic quotas, mainly quotas in labor, production, materials, consumption, rate of equipment utilization, production cost, and so on.

Quotas should be fixed wherever they are practical. It is necessary to persist in advanced average quality of the level of quotas, to safeguard the strictness of the quotas, and to establish a strict system in the management of quotas.

Fourth, work in measurement. This includes the checking and determination of measurement, testing, and laboratory test and analysis. It is chiefly to conduct control and management of the quantity and quality of various key material elements through scientific means and apparatus.



In accordance with the needs of quality, saving energy, and scientific management in organizing modern production, it is necessary for the enterprise to complete its means of measurement, checking, and determination, to continuously raise the checking and testing rate of raw materials, materials, fuels, technical process and property of the products, to complete the transmission system of measurement values, and establish necessary management systems for measurement testing. Conditions should be actively created for improving backward measurement apparatus and technical know how in measurement testing, with a view to the gradual modernization of testing means and measurement technical know how.

Fifth, work in data transmission, data processing, and data storing. This chiefly involves management work in collecting, handling, transmitting and storing necessary data in making and carrying out policy decisions on the production management of the enterprise. A scientific information system consists of original proof, statistical analysis, economic technical information, and science and technology files, and so.

It is necessary for the enterprise to strengthen its work in statistics, organize and complete all kinds of original records, and to establish various items of statistical analysis and the supervising system of statistics, so as to realize data control. Enterprises where the conditions are ripe should actively plan to establish a data storeroom, and process data with electronic computers. It is necessary to actively do a good job in collective information on the economy and technical information outside the enterprise, and establish corresponding work systems and regulations, so as to do a good job in presurvey work.

Six, work in technical training. This chiefly involves equipping every member of the enterprise with the knowledge and the technical skills to do his own job and achieve continuous improvement in practice. This includes what one "should know" and "should master" in various posts within the enterprise, and education in basic knowledge and training in basic skills in accordance with the requirement of what one "should know" and "should master."

#### Further Strengthen Basic Work in Management

At present, enterprises in our nation have entered the stage of constructive all-round reorganization. Under such circumstances, the place and role of basic work in enterprise management have become prominent; the requirements for basic work are higher than they were in the past, and there are developments in the contents of the basic work in enterprise management, such as the expansion of the information system from the inside of an enterprise to the outside, and the development of the responsibility system from personal responsibility to economic responsibility system. The basic work of enterprise management must adapt itself to the requirements of the new situation.

Industrial enterprises of our nation are gradually ridding themselves of the effects of the management style of small production and old habitual forces, and a number of advanced enterprises are developing in the direction of modernization in management. Among big and medium-size enterprises throughout the nation, only a minority are comparatively complete and accurate in their various original records, sensitive in their information, and possessed of a whole set of responsibility systems. At present, most enterprises have done some basic work in management; however, the work is not complete, and not solid enough. For instance, various regulations centering on responsibility systems have been basically established, but execution and examination have not been strict; some quotas and standards have been fixed, but they are not complete and their levels are low; the means of measurement testing is not complete, and measurement management is rather weak.

A small number of enterprises have not yet been shifted on to the track of scientific management; to a large extent they rely on their experience to do things, and various fields of basic work have not really been established, production has not been stable, and the economic results are low; and for a long period of time, these enterprises have suffered losses.

Basic work in enterprise management should center around improvement of economic results, and adapt to the requirements of the structural reform of economy, technical transformation, and technological progress. In view of the present condition of basic work of most enterprises, it is imperative to strengthen the basic work of enterprise management in the following aspects:

First, further eliminate the effects of "leftism" in management work. The expression of "leftism" in enterprise management is distorting the purpose of production in socialist enterprises, nullifying the contents of scientific management necessitated by socialized production, and negating the basic work in enterprise management. It is imperative for us to further eliminate its effects in the practice of all-round reorganization and transformation, to show respect for science, to act in accordance with objective laws, and to enable the establishment and development of basic work in scientific management.

Second, incessantly overcome the effects of small scale production and the habitual force of sticking to old ways. A large number of enterprises in our nation have grown out from the combination of handwork workshops and privately owned small enterprises. Most of the cadres and workers have generally low cultural background, and lack knowledge of modern management and skills; therefore, in the practice of establishing complete basic work in scientific management, resistance from habitual force of small production and obstructions of conservative ideas often occur. These effects should not be underestimated. It is imperative to educate the cadres and workers, to make them understand knowledge of modern industrial production, and to help them develop ideas of scientific management.

Third, it is necessary to establish complete basic work in scientific management, in combination with the implementation of economic responsibility systems.

Fourth, based on the actual situation of the department and the enterprise concerned, and the characteristics of production, technology, and management, it is necessary to grasp the work with emphasis and in a planned way, so as to attain practical results. It is necessary to avoid not only treating the head when the head aches, treating the foot when the foot hurts -- treating symptoms but not the disease, issuing an order in the morning and rescinding it in the evening, but also the formalism of rushing headlong into mass action and following the same pattern in everything.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN GUANGZHOU

OW152122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Guangzhou, June 15 (XINHUA) -- An international building materials and equipment exhibition opened in Guangzhou today. On display at the one-week exhibition are products of 23 firms from the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.K., Japan, the United States, Italy, Australia, Spain, Hong Kong and Macao. More than 4,000 people from Guangdong Province and other parts of China are expected to attend the technical exchanges and seminars scheduled during the exhibition. The exhibition is sponsored by the China Guangzhou Scientific and Technical Exchange Center and the China Overseas Enterprises Development Company of Hong Kong.

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HK160304 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 7

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[Text] The central leaders' inscriptions commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of HONGQI.

Article by Wang Zhen: "HONGQI Is Expected To Be a Good Teacher of Party Schools at All Levels for Training Cadres -- In Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of HONGQI"

Article by Yu Qiuli: "New Development in the PLA's Participation in Socialist Construction"

Editorial: "Advance Along the Correct Path of Socialist Modernization"

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Article by Wang Jue and Yang Rongshen: "How To Understand the Vital Significance of the Study of Comrade Chen Yun's Writings"

Article by Zhou Biqing: "A Random Talk on 'Arrogance'"

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING

HK131110 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 1

[Text] The memorial meeting for Zuo Ming, member of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee Standing Committee and the city's vice mayor, was held at the Guangzhou Funeral Parlor yesterday morning.

Wreathes were sent to the parlor by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, the city's people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and his wife Liang Boqi sent a wreath.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, sent a wreath and attended the memorial meeting.

Those who also sent wreathes included Lise Tianfu, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Xie Fei, Li Jianan, Yang Yinbin, Liang Weilin, Lin Xi, Fan Hua, Chen Jun, An Pingsheng, Jiao Linyi, Yu Mingtao, Wang Quanguo, Zhang Gensheng, Huang Jingbo, Zhou Shizhong, and Xiao Yuanli.

Wreaths were also sent and attended by Wang De, Luo Tian, Yang Deyuan, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial people's government as well as Xu Shijie, Ye Xuanping, Zhu Senlin, Huang Zongchun, Ou Chu, Yang Yi, Du Zhenxiang, Tang Guoliang, Song Shuzhong, Huang Zhuangping, Li Shanpei, Wu Xiaofeng, Huang Songhua, Sun Leyi, Wang Xuan, and other responsible comrades of the city's CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, and people's government.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Xu Shijie, secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee. Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee and acting mayor of the city, gave a memorial speech.

Xu Shijie said: Comrade Zuo Ming was born in 1921 in Jishan County, Shanxi Province. He took part in the revolution in 1930 and joined the CPC in 1938. In his revolutionary activities over the past 40 years and more, Comrade Zuo Ming was consistently loyal to the party, the people, and the proletarian revolutionary cause. He insisted on working even on the very day he passed away. He really showed the revolutionary spirit of a communist -- "Go on fighting till one breathes one's last." Over the past decades, he conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, progressively enhanced his level of Marxism-Leninism, and voluntarily kept his thinking and action in line with the CPC Central Committee. He was a resolute supporter and executant of the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, firmly applied the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, and actively created the new situation in socialist modernization by deeds. He always maintained the fine work style of being modest, prudent, strict with himself and broad-minded toward others, hard working and plain living, not seeking private gains, being amicable and easy of approach, and closely linking himself with the masses. Comrade Zuo Ming led a revolutionary life, a fighting life, and a life of serving the people wholeheartedly.



Yesterday, Ren Zhongyi and other responsible comrades of the province and city paid their last respects to the remains and extended cordial regards to Wang Yunxia and other family members of Comrade Zuo Ming.

More than 950 people attended the memorial meeting.

GUANGDONG: HOUSES OF OVERSEAS CHINESE RETURNED

HK150746 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1259 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Approved by the leading organs of Guangdong Province, the provincial department in charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs recently made the following decision: All houses in towns and cities, which belong to Overseas Chinese landowners, rich peasants, and industrialists and businessmen, and which were confiscated or taken over during the land reform, no matter if they are now under the care of, or leased by, the Housing Management Department, or are used by government organs, armed forces, enterprises, institutions, schools, or other units, must be returned to the Overseas Chinese owners without exception. The proprietary rights of the Overseas Chinese owners should be recognized. If there are difficulties in returning the houses, the departments concerned may continue to rent or use the houses within a certain period of time with the consent of the overseas owners after signing a contract with them. If the houses have already been demolished or rebuilt, reasonable compensation must be made by the units concerned.

The relevant department in Guangdong Province required that all localities conscientiously implement this policy and deal with the problem concerning the houses of overseas owners promptly and seriously. Examination and supervision over this work should be strengthened, and effective measures should be adopted so that the work can be finished by the end of this year.

GUANGZHOU PROMOTES 'CONTRACEPTIVE OPERATIONS'

HK150600 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] This morning the provincial and city people's governments jointly held a family planning mobilization rally of provincial and city units together with central units located in Guangzhou. The rally demanded that from now until July, all units in the Guangzhou area must get a good grasp on planned parenthood work. It is necessary to popularize contraceptive operations among couples with two children, where the woman is 40 years old. Vice Mayor Yang Yi presided at the rally and Vice Governor Wang Pingshan delivered a mobilization report. Over 1,500 responsible persons of provincial and city organs, bodies, factories, mines and other enterprises, and central units located in Guangzhou attended the rally.

Since May this year, the party organizations and government in the great majority of areas in Guangdong have seriously implemented the spirit of the provincial family planning work conference and strengthened leadership over family planning work. An upsurge of family planning has formed in the rural areas and yielded excellent results. From 1 May to 10 June, the province carried out 940,000 family planning operations, including 640,000 ligations. Guangzhou City has carried out 94,000 contraceptive operations, including 52,000 ligations.

However, judging by the present situation, Guangzhou City is still not resolute enough in implementing the technical policies on contraception.

In his mobilization report, Vice Governor Wang Pingshan demanded that the leaders, party and CYL members of provincial and city units and the central units located in Guangzhou take the lead in the promoting family planning and actively support and work with the rural areas in promoting family planning there. The provincial and city units and the central units located in Guangzhou must promptly report on the state of their family planning work to their local district people's government, and accept supervision and inspection by that district.

'FACTIONALISM' REPORTED AT HUNAN UNIVERSITY

HK140216 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, Comrade Liu Xuechu, head of the central work group, has made an important speech at a meeting of cadres at and above section-level at Hunan University, pointing out: Communist Party members must take the initiative to eliminate factionalism.

Comrade Liu Xuechu said: The existence of factionalism today has affected every department and all work at Hunan University, doing serious harm. This problem should cause deep thought among the party members, especially the responsible cadres. He said: All miscarriages of justice must be corrected, no matter when they occurred. If things that should be negated are not, it is impossible to uphold correctness. Only by upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts can we ensure that the masses will be able to see that the party is open and aboveboard, and restore the party's image as great, glorious and correct.

Comrade Liu Xuechu said: Factionalist interference is a problem currently hampering the effort to eliminate leftism and implement the policy on intellectuals. Certain units in Hunan have, even now, failed to do a good job in solving the problem of factionalism which has come down from the Great Cultural

Comrade Liu Xuechu said: The masses of Hunan University have compared factionalism to a big mountain pressing on them. A genuine Communist Party member should take the initiative to dig up this big mountain. Whether he can do this or not constitutes a severe test for every party member and cadre. Certain comrades want to use the pretext of going away on official business or curing illness to avoid this test. This is a misunderstanding of the situation. If the problems of leftism and factionalism are not solved now, they must certainly be solved during the party rectification.

He fervently hoped that these comrades would jump out of the circle of selfish interests, take the stand of party spirit and party policy, and make up for the past shortcomings and errors in their work by practical deeds in eliminating leftism and factionalism.

Work Teams Visit Colleges

HK140222 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Five work teams dispatched by the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee entered Hunan Teachers College, Xiangtan University, Hunan Medical College, Hunan Agricultural College, and Hunan Chinese Medicine College on 13 June. The tasks of these teams are to help the party committee of the colleges to eliminate the long-standing influence of leftist ideology, get rid of factionalism, implement the policies on intellectuals, carry out structural reform, and ensure that the leadership groups of the institutes of higher education truly become politically and professionally strong and effective groups capable of creating a new situation.

TIANJIN ISSUES NEW COMMERCIAL PROVISIONS

SK100613 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 83 p 1

[Text] On 7 May, the municipal industrial and commercial administrative bureau issued a circular on tackling problems in markets to its subbureaus in various districts, urging them to immediately go into action to consolidate market order, to deal blows at illegal purchases, and to remove all businesses without licenses so as to safeguard normal supplies for markets and to protect the masses' interests.

In coping with the current market problems, the municipal industrial and commercial administrative bureau also formulated the following five provisions on market management:

1. The state shops and collectively-owned stores must strictly abide by the state policy on commodity supply and the provisions on market management. By no means should we sell to individual retailers commodities that can only be purchased by certificate bearers or are in short supply nor should we allow store clerks to privately buy commodities in short supply in order to resell them at higher prices. Those who have collaborated with outside illegal units and individuals to conduct illegal transactions should be strictly investigated.
2. No units or individuals are allowed to fraudulently purchase from the retail stores of state business firms and supply and marketing cooperatives commodities that can only be purchased by certificate bearers or are in short supply. No units or individuals are allowed to fraudulently purchase vegetables at suburban production teams or to withhold commodities delivered to state and collective shops in order to resell them to amke profits.
3. State and collective business firms and individual retailers must conduct legal transactions in line with the state's provisions. Efforts should be made to strictly block all business malpractices, such as adulterating commodities with low quality goods, selling commodities with short weight, manufacturing goods in a rough and slipshod way, and encroaching on the masses' interests.
4. All vendor's stands, carts and centers installed along streets by state and collective business firms should possess business licenses issued by the municipal industrial and commercial administrative departments, or a licence issued for stores at grassroots levels. Vendors should wear uniforms printed with the names of the shops to which they belong. Vendors who possess licences should display their licences during business operations. Vendors who do not have licences should be totally blocked from business operations.
5. The industrial and commercial administrative departments should conduct education and halt business operations among those who have committed minor violations of the provisions mentioned above. They may forcibly purchase commodities, confiscate illegal earnings, impose fines and suspend business by withdrawing licences from those who have committed relatively serious mistakes and have refused to mend their ways after repeated admonitions. Those who have committed serious mistakes, refused to follow the market management, and have beaten or scolded personnel in charge of market management should be strictly punished by the public security and judicial departments.

ZHOU HUI CHECKS MALPRACTICE IN BAYANNUR LEAGUE

SK100404 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Bayannur League CPC Committee has conscientiously implemented the directives of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee on strictly handling the cases of some despotic units in six departments who are making things difficult for peasants and infringing on their interests. It has basically investigated cases in power and sugar supply units which have had an adverse influence and aroused strong indignation among the people, and has assigned relevant departments to handle them.

The masses reacted strongly after JINGJI RIBAO, carrying a report by Comrade (Gao Liang) on the peasants in the Hetao area, who feared the despotic units under the six departments in Bayannur League--including the power, water conservancy, communications, grain, oil, and sugar departments -- exposed these units as taking advantage of their power and positions to arbitrarily create difficulties for peasants and herdsmen and to infringe on their interests.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, has shown great interest in these cases and has conducted investigations in Bayannur League, calling on the league CPC Committee to speed up the investigations. The Bayannur League has rapidly organized personnel to investigate the facts listed in Comrade (Gao Liang's) report and the unhealthy tendencies of the relevant departments and units on infringing on the interests of peasants.

Recently, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee dispatched personnel to Bayannur League to form a joint investigation group with the league CPC Committee to thoroughly investigate and strictly handle several cases of the power and sugar supply units taking advantage of their power and positions to extort and to infringe on the interests of peasants and herdsmen, thus adding burdens to them and incurring great losses in agricultural and animal husbandry production.

The Bayannur League CPC Committee has decided to eliminate the anxieties of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen, and to educate the cadres and the masses through handling these cases which had occurred in the six departments so as to promote further improvements in party work style, social conduct and the smooth progress in reform work.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS MEETING OF PARTY MEMBERS

SK120442 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, held a document study and transmission rally of regional organs, party group members and some section level party members and cadres. Comrades Zhou Hui and Bu He delivered speeches at the rally, urging greater efforts to improve institutional reforms on the present basis, strive to install personnel in the leading bodies of departments, bureaus, leagues, and cities in line with plan, and grasp production and all other work well.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Under the guidance of the correct line and principles of the central authorities, the institutional reform of the regional organs and of the league and city party and government organs and their situations in industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production have been good. At present, we have fulfilled nearly 50 percent of the work on installing personnel in the leading bodies of leagues, cities, departments, and bureaus. Generally speaking, these leading bodies conform with the demands of the central authorities and the broad masses of cadres agree with this. Old comrades have played an important part in readjusting and installing new personnel in the leading bodies. This is one of the important reasons for the smooth progress of our institutional reform work.



Comrade Zhou Hui said: The next step in the reform work is arduous, and our production tasks in all spheres are also pressing. However, we have confidence in and conditions for fulfilling the glorious tasks entrusted to us by the party and the people.

In referring to the installation of personnel in the leading bodies in the current institutional reform, Comrade Bu He said: So far, some 28 department and bureau leading bodies and 7 league and city leading bodies have been readjusted. The former 32 departments and bureaus were incorporated to form the present 28, and the number of leading cadres dropped from the former 168 to 102, a decrease of 39.3 percent. Their average age is 51.6, a drop of 8 years. The number of cadres with college education increased from 14.3 percent to 41.2 percent and the number of minority cadres increased from the former 45.2 percent to the present 48 percent. The number of leading personnel in seven leagues including secretaries, deputy secretaries, league heads, and deputy league heads decreased from 92 to 63 persons, a decrease of 31.5 percent as compared with the former leading bodies. Their average age dropped by 10 years. Cadres with college education increased from 3.2 percent to 36.5 percent. All in all, we have scored achievements in the previous-stage reform work and the situation of the new leading bodies is good. The qualifications of cadres have basically met with the requirements of the four modernizations. This is the result of the concerted efforts of the higher and lower levels and of all quarters.

Comrade Qian Fenyong presided over the rally and relayed the important documents of the central authorities on institutional reform. Regional organ party group members and some section level party committee members and cadres, a total of more than 1,000 persons, attended the rally.

#### ZHOU HUI'S ARTICLE ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK150304 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] JINGJI RIBAO on 11 June carries an article by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, entitled "Leading Cadres Should Take the Lead in Rectifying Party Style."

The article notes: Effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style is a major task for the entire party. Party committees at all levels should attach great importance to this issue. The rectification of party style is a task not undertaken only by a certain department. The entire party should be mobilized to rectify party style.

At present, leading cadres at all levels should enthusiastically go into action and consciously correct existing unhealthy practices within their own areas. Only by so doing can we voluntarily take the lead in rectifying the work style of the entire party, enjoy the trust of the masses, be emulated and obeyed by the people and effectively conduct our work. On the contrary, if we do not try to correct our own mistakes, we shall not be qualified or have the courage to correct the mistakes of others.

As the common sayings go, "if leaders are upright in minds, everything will be carried out fairly; if no, everything won't work well," and "if we make mistakes, we will not be able to correct others' mistakes." These fully expound the significance of leaders. Therefore, leading comrades at all levels should attach prime importance to doing what they ask subordinates to do and not doing what they forbid their subordinates from doing.

The standing committee of the regional CPC committee and I should take the lead in correcting unhealthy practices. I hope that we shall be supervised by all comrades.

We decided to hold heart-to-heart talks to investigate the unhealthy practices of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC committee. Party committees at all levels should hold heart-to-heart talks to conduct investigations.

We should dare to and know how to grasp unhealthy practices. That is, we should boldly, justly, and forcefully grasp them and check up and handle all cases in violation of the law and discipline. Regardless of any obstruction, we should act according to the principle of taking responsibility for the party and the people, be selfless, act in line with reality, adhere to principle, be upright and never be swayed by flattery and carry the investigations through to the end. We should ceaselessly strengthen the leadership, go deep into the reality of life, conduct investigations and studies, conscientiously sum up both positive and negative experiences and fan out from a point to an area to promote the entire work. At the same time, we should attend to policies, prevent the influence of "leftist" ideology, never do things in a hasty manner and never conduct a mass movement. We should pay attention to reality and proof and adhere to the principle of relying mainly on education supplemented by handling affairs on the basis of responsibility. We should carry out ideological work with the spirit of curing the sickness to save the patient. So long as leaders conscientiously take the lead in rectifying party style and adhere to principles, we will soon effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL-BEIJING CONFERENCE

SK160450 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Xin Hyayu), the talk sponsored by Beijing Municipality and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on economic and technical coordination and mutual assistance was held in Hohhot city on 13-14 June. Attending the talk were (Han Diping), deputy mayor of the municipality, Peng Mengyu, advisor to the autonomous regional people's government and deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Liu Zhohui, vice chairman of the regional people's government.

During the talk, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, visited the meeting hall and received a number of participating responsible comrades.

During the talk, by following the principle of bringing into play their own strong point, making up for each other's deficiencies, supporting each other, and mutually developing production and construction, participants from both sides reached a resolution on carrying out exchanges and cooperation in economy, technology, material supply, experts, culture, education, and public health.

Participants from Beijing noted: The stress of supporting activities will be laid on accelerating the pace of building energy resource bases in the region, particularly on building the Jungar area into a coal and chemical industrial base and on making arrangements for urban construction. In line with the State Council's directive, the municipality will soon dispatch specialists in charge of hydrogeological prospecting to give a helping hand to the Jungar area.

Participants from both sides noted: In line with the region's need and the municipality's capability, they reached a resolution under which they will mutually pick up some trades and products across the region, whose managerial and technical standard will be improved under the assistance of Beijing by providing technical support and guidance, technical result transference and compensatory trade. Beijing Municipality and the autonomous region will continuously train or supply technical experts for each other. In the foreign trade sphere, Beijing Municipality will help the region make progress in export commodity sales and processing, and will actively introduce in a timely manner advanced foreign technology and equipment.

Participants from both sides also reached a decision under which Beijing Municipality will gradually locate plants across the region which have the same production equipment and where it is easy to get raw materials to replace a number of the municipal plants that have consumed excess energy and whose raw materials are in short supply.

Participants from the region noted: The region will give a helping hand to Beijing in relaxing the strained supply of beef and mutton. Beijing Municipality and the autonomous region will foster cooperation in developing the bases of raising meat cattle and goats in the Ju Ud and Xilin Gol leagues in the region that will also continuously supply Beijing with its indigenous products and animal byproducts such as potatoes, chickens, meat, milk and wool.

During the talk, participants from both sides worked out 52 projects requiring mutual coordination and assistance, 13 projects requiring further consultation and 7 projects for which there was no agreement.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC MEMBERS -- On 31 May, 26 Nei Monggol Region's CPPCC members left for Beijing to attend the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, government and CPPCC committee, including Tian Congming, Seyinbayar, Liu Zyouhui, (Shi Shengrong), Chen Bingyu and Han Ming saw them off at the Hohhot railway station. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 83 SK]

TIANJIN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Tianjin Municipal Capital Construction Front strictly controls the scale of capital construction in line with demands of the municipal CPC committee and government to accelerate the construction of key and housing projects. In the first 4 months of this year, the municipality completed the plan for capital construction. The construction of 16 large and medium-sized projects covered by the state plan is in full swing. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Jun 83 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SPRING AFFORESTATION -- Nei Monggol Region has fulfilled the spring afforestation plan. By 25 May, the region has afforested 4.14 million mu, fulfilling 81.7 percent of the annual plan. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 83 SK]

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